The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passes by the Senate - Silver Men Fillbester Against the Sherman Bond Amendment -Anti-Option Suffers Another Defeat. WARRINGTON, Feb. 25.-The Vice-President presented to the Benate to-day a memorial

from the General Committee of Thirty apcointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and signed by Henry Villard, asking for an appropriation by Congress to entertain in New York such guests as the nation has already invited and such persons of high distinction as may visit our shores and pass through New York city on route to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken

up and an amendment was agreed to appro-priating \$75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) moved to strike out

of the bill the reference to investigation of the "slums of cities," the appropriation of \$20,000 for it having been struck out a few days ago. The motion was opposed by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.), and Mr. Call

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) expressed hi sympathy with the investigation, though he thought a better word might have been used than "slums." The condition of the great masses of people crowded in close quarters in the cities of the country ought to be investigated, but it was not necessary to have any special legislation on the subject, as the ac creating a Department of Labor gave the Commissioner ample power to make the in-

Mr. Gorman's amendment was agreed to and the clause was struck out of the bill. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) offered an amend ment relating to the exportation of commodi-ties by rail from the United States to foreign countries. It requires collectors of customs to make returns of exports to foreign countries by rail; provides for a manifest to be delivered to the collector of customs at the frontier port through which the goods pass into the foreign through which the goods pass into the foreign country, and also for a manifest to the customs efficer at the last port in the United States. These requirements, however, are not to be held as applicable to goods in transit between places in the Dominion of Canada by routes passing through foreign territory or to merchandise in transit between places in the Dominion of Canada by routes passing through the United States or to merchandise arriving at the ports designated under the authority of section 3,005 of the Revised Statutes, and which may be destined for places in the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Allison explained that the object of the amendment was to facilitate the preparation of statistics as to the commerce to which it applies.

piles.

After some criticisms by Benators McPherson (Dem., N. J.) and Hill (Dem., N. Y.) the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then passed, and Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. The bill was then passed and Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask a conference. He said that he knew that the motion was unusual, but that he had made it at the request of a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. Of course he (Mr. Dawes) could not say publicly the reasons given, but he supposed that they were apparent to every Senator. The motion was agreed to, and Messra. Dawes, Allison, and Cockrell were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

and Cockrell were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) moved to proceed to executive business. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) thought that the Senate should rather go on with its legislative work, and he called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Sherman's motion. 'The motion was defeated, yeas 21, nays 26. All the Democratic Senators voted in the negative, and three Republican Senators, with one Populist, yoted with them—Messra. Hale, Peffer, Dewer, and Teiler.

and three Republican Senators, with one Populist, voted with them—Messra. Hale, Peffer, Power, and Telier.

The Senate bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia was then taken up. The question as to the "mile imit" of saloons from the Soldiers' Home property was discussed, and was decided by reducing the limit to half a mile. Final action on the bill, however, was not taken.

Husiness was then suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the memory of the late Representative Francis B, Spinola of New York. Resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate at the death of Gen. Spinola, and declaring that the country had lost in him a galliant soldier, an able and faithful representative in Congress, and an exteemed and patriotic citizen were offered by Mr. Hill and were unanimously adopted.

In his eulogium of Gen. Spinola, Mr. Hill spoke of him as a fighter by nature and taste, one who loved strife, who was quick to avenge a wrong, but always ready to forgive; impulsive, clear-headed, brave, and generous. Not only had he been true to his country, but he was true to his party and to his friends. He had believed in personal friendship in public life, and had hated his enemies, persecutors, and sianderers. He had fought the good fight and gone to his reward. A good man had fallen, and the people mourned. More brilliant, more able, more renowned men had adopted seats in the Congress of the nation, but none more patriotic, none more sincers, none more trustworthy than Francis B. Spinola. none more patriotic, none more sin-none more trustworthy than Francis B

cere, none more trustworthy than Francis B.
Spinola.

Mr. His-cock also pronounced words of eulogy
on Gen. Spinola, who had always, he said, held
an honored position and the confidence of his
friends and constituents.

The Senate then, as a further mark of rethe deceased, adjourned until Monday

House of Representatives.

A fight which may next week prove to be a day. It was over the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which contains the Sherman bone amendment. There are, in all, 207 amendments to the bill. Mr. Holman renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Sen-Sherman bond amendment, be formally nonconcurred in and a conference be agreed upon He proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments, one day should be devoted to debate upon the Sher-

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) said that he would make no objection, provided that a similar course should be taken with the Anti-Option

make no objection, provided that a similar course should be taken with the Anti-Option bill, and that it should be sent to conference. But objection was made to this request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

Mr. Holman then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Notwithstanding Mr. Hatch's opposition, this motion was agreed to—yeas 137, nays 103.

The first bill on the calendar was the Indian Appropriation bill. This bill Mr. Holman requested should be passed over for the present. Mr. Hatch objected, and the committee was compelled to rise to submit the question to the passed over.

The committee having resumed its session, the Sundry Civil bill was taken up, and Mr. Holman asked unanimous consent that all the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, with the exception of the Sherman bond amendment, on which debate should be had until 4 o'clock on Monday. To this proposition Mr. Bland objected, unloss it was agreed that, at the close of the debate, the amendment should be considered as non-concurred in. To this, after a noisy discussion, Mr. Cockran Dem. N. Y. bejected, and the routine work of considering the Senate amendments seriatim was started.

The silver men then resorted to filibuster.

After a noisy discussion, Mr. Cockran i Pem. N. N. N. Objected, and the routine work of considering the Senate amendments seriatim was started.

The silver men then resorted to filibustering tactics. Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.) raised the point of he querum on a motion to nonconcur in the first amendment, which increases the limit of the cost of the public building at Allegheny, Pa. to \$535,000. The amendment was non-curred in, 168 to nothing.

On the motion to non-concur in the next amendment, being one for the continuation of the oublic building at Omala, Neb. Mr. Bland raised the point of no querum. During the dreary wait for a quorum to silver men had an informal conference, the result of which was that Mr. Bland withrew his point; but on the next amendment he took the floor with a speech on the financial situation.

He reviewed the monetary legislation of the country and flerely oppose; the Sherman amendment. He did not believe that that amendment would accomplish its purpose, and he appealed to the members of the flouss to stand against this scheme of Wall street. If members towed to the golden Haal he hoped that every man who did so would be remembered whon he next asked the suffrages of the people. There was no necessity for the adoption of the ameniment, that if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know what this amendment was intended for. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had not money enough to meet its ordinary expenditures, or whether it was meant to prop up stocks in New York and convince Europe that we were financially sound. About a month ago there was a threatened financial panic. Stocks were running down, especially trust stocks, which were organized conspiracies against the free trade and commence of the country—combinations that had watered their stocks and desired to maintain them at high prices. The manipulators of these stocks desired the pending iexislation. If they could he

float their inflated stocks and doubly rob the people. The bill might pass to-day which would give to the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited discretion to issue bonds, because there was no limit to it. Any Congress that would give to the Secretary of the Treasury be did not care to what political party that Secretary belonged—the unlimited power sought to be enforced by this amendment ought to receive the condemnation of the American people.

Mr. Williams iDem., Mass.) said that the issue was not one between the gentleman from Missouri and those gentlemen who had formerly antagonized his financial attitude, and the gentleman from Missouri should not attempt to describe it as such. The gentlem was made up on this question as if he were advocating one side of a made-up issue. He williams id not understand that any issue was made up on this question. The Sherman amendment had been sent to the House in the House will have to resort to cloture in order to pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The principal objection to this bill is the Sherman bond amendment, which the free silver men are opposing under a misapprehension. Many of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate to-day decided that the wheels of government must not be stopped to satisfy the c

at his will.

The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended the House proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John S. Barbour of Virginia. After eulogistic remarks by Meredith, Wise. Milliken. Kendall, Tucker, and Jones, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 5 o clock adjourned.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

That Body Required to Convene by Procla mation of President Harrison on March 4. WARHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March. The proc

Wherea, Public interests require that the Fenate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive; Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of

the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capital in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next at 12 o'clock neon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

This is the usual course pursued at the out going of each Administration, to enable the Senate to "advise and consent" to the Cabinet Senate to "advise and consent" to the Cabinet selected by the incoming President. It is also customary at the same session to send in the names of Ministers selected for the most important foreign posts and other leading offices at home. President Cleveland's proclamation, issued under similar conditions four years ago, was dated Feb. 26, and the proclamation of to-day follows that document closely.

There was some talk to-day, in connection with the issuing of the proclamation, about the question whether a President had ever convened Congress as a whole in special session by proclamation issued just previous to his retirement from office. An examination of the records shows that this never was done. The earliest date at which a new Congress ever assembled after the inauguration of a President was May 15, 1797, when President Jefferson called the two Houses together to consider the situation caused by the suspension of diplomatic relations with France. In 1841 President William Henry Harrison convened Congress in special session on May 31, by proclamation issued March 17, but before the assembling of the body, he had died and Mr. Tyler was in the chair. The occasion for this special session four times only. In 1853, because of the war: in 1877, because of failure to pass the Army Appropriation bill: in 1891, because of the war: in 1879, because of a fight ever the appropriation for United States marshals in the same bill. selected by the incoming President. It is also

SNAP ACTION IN ALBANY.

How the Herrick Machine Filled a Vacancy in the Common Council,

ALBANT, Feb. 25.-Mayor Manning, late yeserday afternoon, called a snap meeting of the Common Council for noonday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Philip Russ, several months ago. Mr. Manning and Judge Her-rick tried to fill the vacancy, but failed, and vesterday, after they had corralled Alderman Powers of the Fifteenth ward, a special meeting was called for to-day. The notices to the Herrick-Manning-Cleveland men said that the

ing was called for to-day. The notices to the Herrick-Manning-Cleveland men said that the meeting would be held at 10:30 A. M.: those to the Republicans and anti-Cleveland or Hill Democrats named the hour at noon. I resident Armitage got wind of the plan and went to the Common Council chamber at 10 o'clock and took his seat. This was done to prevent the Manning men from organizing the meeting.

At 11 o'clock the nine Cleveland men, with Mr. Powers, filed into the Common Council chamber. There were present, besides the Herrick mon and President Armitage, only three Republicans and one Hill Democrat. Mr. Armitage called the meeting to order, and announced that it was called by the Mayor to fill the vacancy in the Fifth ward. Then Alderman Fisher offorced a resolution that Timothy J. Sullivan be elected as Mr. Russ's successor. The roll was called, but the vote had not been announced when Mr. Cantine (Rep.) raised the point of order that, under the charter, the filling of a vacancy must be by ballot. The President ruled the point of order well taken, and then, entertaining a metion to adjourn, declared the meeting adjourned.

Clerk Craven and the ten Aldermen favorable to the Herrick-Manning plan then organized, with Alderman Tiernan as President protem, and adonted the resolution, which Mayor Manning approved of a short time afterward. It is a question whether the action of the second meeting will stand, the special meeting which was called having heen declared adjourned by the presiding officer. Judge Herrick managed the matter, and his friends therefore feel certain that the action taken is binding.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS.

Adoption of a Device to Render Counterfeit ing Very Difficult.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 .- For a week the bank note factories at Dalton have been making peculiarly distinctive paper that is to be used for tickets of admission to the World's Fair. The first order, which was for 5,000,000 tickets, will be shipped to New York on Monday, so that the American Bank Note Company may have time for the elaborate engraving on the ticket. It is expected that many will be sold as souvenirs. To guard against counterfeits it has been decided that between the sheets of paper of which the card is composed there shall be scattered planchets of tissno paper. These planchets are of different sizes, the largest as big as a pinhead. They are of three colors, blue, pink, and snimon, the shades being plainly discernible through the thin paper on both sides. The planchets are not scattered all over the card, but simply in a row less than an inch wide across from top to bottom. The tissue cut in these little disks is expensive, and considerable will be saved by using them only in the centre of the ticket. The chief reason for placing them in this way is the increased difficulty in counterfeiting. the ticket. It is expected that many will be The size of the tickets will be 2% by 4% inches. The style of tickets was approved by the Treasury Department when W. Murray Crane was in Washington a week ago.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.-Executive Officer Me-Naughton said to-day that arrangements have been made for an exhibit of the different have been made for an exhibit of the different species of fresh-water lish of this State at the Columbian Exposition. United States Fish Commissioner McDonald, realizing the value of such an exhibit in connection with the proposed tovernment exhibit in that department, has offered to give space in the United States aquariums for a complete display of trout, wall-eyed pike, whitefish, inusuallonge, and other well-known varieties, produced by artificial methods. The expense of exhibiting will be borne by the United States, the State Fish Commissioners to furnish from their ponds and aquariums the best specimens of the various kinds of freshwater fish. New York will be credited with the fish sent from this State as if a separate exhibit was made.

The Chicago Slump in Pork.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.-Frantis selling in the last hour was the notable incident of to day's busihour was the notable incident of to day's business on the Board of Trade. Demoralizing cables started the break. Some foreign hids for corn were said to have been withdrawn. Holders started to unload and stop-loss orders were quickly reached, adding to the down course of prices. The most conspicuous siump was in pork, which scored a fail of 60 cents from top prices. Wheat and corn each went off three-quarters of a cent. At the close, however, compared with last night, the net delines were much less, being three-eighths of a cent in wheat and corn, 12% cents in pork, 10 cents in lard, and 5 cents in ribs,

Purity Assured. No essential oils or foreign substances of any kind found in Golden Grain Whiskey, as has been proved by chemical analysis by the most prominent chemist in this country. It is distilled from rye and barley malt by E.N. Cook & Co., the distillers of Buffalo, N. Y., and is bottled by them. All communications to Buffalo, N. Y., or 50 Broadway, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.—Ade.

satisfy the caprices of any faction of the Democratic party. In reaching this conclu sion Senator Gorman says it does not conflict with the action of the Demo-crais of the Senate on the Force bill. In that case the opposition to a cloture was justifiable to prevent the enactment of a piece of purely political legislation. The course of those Democrats who favor the passage of the Sundry Civil bill, even if cloture has to be resorted to, is sustained by the record of the Democrats for many years past. They have always insisted that the annual appropriation bills providing for the support and maintenance of the Government should be passed a all hazards.

The Republicans are disposed to congratu late themselves upon the fact that they are about to force their political opponents to resort to cloture, and say that it is a vindication of ex-Speaker Reed's rule. The circumstances are altogether different, and the Democratic leaders say that their Republican friends are welcome to all the comfort they can derive from a comparison of the records in this respect. Senators Faulkner, Gorman, and other Democrats admit that Senator Sierman's bond amendment is faulty in certain particulars, but there is ample opportunity to amend it.

particulars, but there is ample opportunity to amend it.

The fact is that the Sherman amendment simply gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to issue bonds to a limited extent and at a reduced interest, a right which many of the ablest lawyers in Congress claim he now possesses. In view of the present unsettled condition of the finances of the Government, it is necessary that some conciliatory measure should be taken. The Sherman amendment will have the effect of restoring confidence in financial and commercial circles without materially affecting the sliver question.

Acting Secretary Wharton of the State De-Acting Secretary Wharton of the State Department has accepted the offer of a steamship company to bring from Fayal to this country a gun used on the United States vessel Gen. Armstrong in the battle with a British fleet at Faval in 1814. The Armstrong was commanded by Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, and it the efforts to erect a status to this officer prove successful, the gun may be placed in front of the memorial. The gun, known as "Long Tom." was presented to this country by the King of Portugal.

State Department officials are not inclined to place any reliance upon the report that a clerk in the office of Consul General Newat clerk in the office of Consul General New at London is a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000. They say that the total receipts of official fees in 1801-92 at the office were \$92,440. From this was deducted \$13,537 for salaries and clerk hire, rent, and contingent expenses, leaving a balance due the Government of \$48,900. Remittances and settlements are made quarterly, so that the accumulation of \$30,000 in the hands of the Consul General at one time is most improbable.

The officials are equally disinclined to believe that Consul-General New has suffered the loss of \$30,000 from the receipts of unofficial fees, which are not reported to the accounting officers of the department. These are estimated at the department at about \$30,000 a year, and, with Mr. New's long experience in banking and other business, it is hard to believe that a robbery of this dimension should have occurred under his administration.

William V. Allen, the newly elected Populist

William V. Allen, the newly elected Populist Senator from Nebraska, who succeeds Senator Paddock, arrived in Washington to-day. This is his first visit to the national capital. In the afternoon Mr. Allen visited the Senate chamber, where Senator Manderson introduced him to the Senators who will be his associates in the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Allen is a broad-shouldered, heavily built, smoothfaced man, and between him and Senatur Gray of Delaware will be the distinction of being the tallest man in the Senate. Senator from Nebraska, who succeeds Sena-

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day with an increase of \$531,-800 to the House bill. As the bill passed the 800 to the House bill. As the bill passed the House it carried an appropriation of \$21,550,531, and as reported to the Senate \$22,082,-131. The appropriation for the current year was \$23,543,385, and the estimates upon which the appropriations made in this till were lared amounted to \$24,471,468. The items of increase were as follows: For submarine torpedo boat and experiments therewith, \$200,000; for dry dock at Algiers, La., \$25,600; for international naval rendezvous and review, \$30,000; for any expenses on account of this review, \$6,800. The appropriation for the naval review is to be immediately available. The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the navy, including 1,500 apprentices and tors authorized to ing 1,500 apprentices and boys authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not, under the pro-visions of this bill, exceed 9,000.

There is trouble ahead for the Republicans in the matter of the confirmation of Benton In the matter of the commination of Benton Hanchett, nominated by the President a day or two ago to be a Justice of the Sixth Federal Judicial district. The Democrats have practically served notice on the Republicans that they will resist to the end any attempt to bring about the confirmation, for the reason, as they assert, that the retiring President ought not to be permitted to a life position a member of his own party, as the people have removed that party from power. A preminent Senator, who takes a personal interest in the confirmation, said to-day that he was not at all confident that Mr. Hanchett would be permitted to take his seat on the bench. The Republicans, he said would make every effort possible, consistent with a dignified course of the Eresident, but it was not probable that they would go to the extreme of violating the usages and customs of the Senate in such matters. The Democrats are prepared, it is said, to resist in every way any attempt to bring the question of confirmation to the point of consideration.

Mr. Emilio de Muruagua, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington isst night. Acting Secretary of Hanchett, nominated by the President a day

Mr. Emiliode Muruagua, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington last night. Acting Secretary of State Wharton will arrange for his presentation to the President some day next wark. Mr. Muruagua is not new to the duties of the post, having served as Spanish Minister here for several years prior to 1800. He is a widower with no children.

The investigation of the Whiskey Trust by the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee is practically closed, and Mr. By-num of Indiana, Chairman of the sul-com-mittee, has outlined his report to the majority of the committee, and will probably submit it to them for approval on Tuesday next.

Reception at Mrs. Lamont's.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 2:88 West Seventy-taird street. It was the last entertainment which Mrs. Lamont will give in New York before her husband enters upon the duties of Secretary of War. Mrs. Lamont received her guests in the pretty white and gold drawing room, which was decked with clusters of American Beauty roses and brightcolored spring flowers. Her gown was of old colored spring flowers. Her gown was of old gold brocade and point lace. Assisting her in receiving were Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant, Miss May Agnew. Miss Grace Sanders, Miss Heid, and Miss Trenholm. Mrs. Lamont's guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William P. Grace, Miss Lilias Grace. Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy, Miss Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Mulnuen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James Grier Zachry, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Miss Susetto Crimmins, Dr. Joseph P. Bryant, and Miss O'Donoghue.

Mrs. W. A. Bloodgood's Luncheon.

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood gave a luncheon party yesterday afternoon at her residence, 40 East Thirty-fourth street, in honor of Mrs. John E Berwind. A cloth of silver covered the round table, which was decked with purple and white violets. Mrs. Bloodgood's guests were Mrs. Butherford Mead, Mrs. Henry L. Bernst, Mrs. Howard Dudley Bean, Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, and Mrs. Trowbridge.

District Attorney Ridgway Goes to Call-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn is again in poor health, and by the advice of his physician has gone to southern California to recuperate. He will be absent three or four months.

COLUMBIAN NAVAL REVIEW. Vessels of Many Nations Will Renderves

28 and 30 West 23d St. The arrival of Bear Admiral Bancroft Che-Open Fireplaces: rardi's special squadron at Hampton Roads. the advance guard of the "naval review fleet," has given a new interest in the coming international paval rendezvous at Hampand elegant designs.

ton Roads in April and the review in this harbor in the following month. But the "Columblan naval review," as this marine spectacle is to be called, has had its drawbacks because of the delay of the Senate in introducing a measure to provide for the entertainment of the foreign visitors; and there will be further embarrassments unless some provision is made to entertain the foreign guests, for the Navai Officer's pay is not sufficient for him to provide hospitalities which ought not to be demanded of him.

eign guests, for the Navai Officer's pay is not sufficient for him to provide hospitalities which ought not to be demanded of him. Still, the responses that have been received are sufficient to warrant a pretty good showing from the foreign naval howers.

The Admiralty of Great Britain has ordered that the higi statie ship Blake and the other four vessels of the North American squadron shall take part in the review and proceed to Hampton Roads in time for it.

The Haliain navy will be represented by the cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which vessel took mart in the navai parade in this harbor in October last, and two other vessels, one of them possibly the Re. Umberto.

The Emperor of Russis, it is said, has detailed Vice-Admiral Karnakoff to command the Bussian squadron, which will be composed of the Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admirai of Russia; the Emperor Nicholas L. Dimirri Douskoi, and the Ruida. The squadron will call at Cherbourg or Brest on the way to the United Nates, and on the staff of Admirai Karnakoff will ie Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admirai Karnakoff will ie Grand Duke Alexis and the way to the United Nates, and on the staff of Admirai Karnakoff will ie Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, who is engaged to the daughter of the Crar.

It is not yet certain what vessels will be sent here by the German and French Governmenta, but the vessels detailed by Spain are the cruisers Reina lierente and Infanta Ysabel and the gunboat Neuva Espaina.

It is expected that Chill will be represented by the new cruiser Capitan Frattoniy, although the Esmeralda may yet be detailed.

The Danish Government has announced that it will not be able to send a vessel here. Japan will be represented by one vessel, which is now on the way here. Holland will send two ships. Hazil two vessels, and Portugal the Vasco de Gama.

Washivaton, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Gherardi had along conference with Secretary Tracy about the Columbus naval review, of which he is to be in charge, and submitted his propositions for the government of the r

RITCH AND COCHRANE AT ODDS. Endless Littgation Over the Rent of the Hotel Cambridge. The Hotel Cambridge, on the corner of Fifth

avenue and Thirty-third street, opposite the new Astor Hotel, has involved in litigation the lessee and proprietor, Lorenz Reich, and William F. Cochrane, the man who put up the money to build and furnish it. Mr. Cochrane has brought a suit against Reich and his wife, Elizabeth, which is awaiting trial in the Supreme Court, to recover \$12.088 alleged to be due on promissory notes executed by Reich and endorsed by his wife. These notes were given to Cochrane, as he says. for rent of the hotel. This suit had been set down for trial on Friday. but when the case was reached on the calendar Delos McCurdy, Reich's attorney, got a stay in order that his client might put in answer an allegation inadvertently emitted Reich wants to set up in this answer a counter

Reich wants to set up in this answer a counter ciaim of \$12.47d.7d against Cochrane for board and lodging furnished to him since the beginning of the suit.

Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel for Mr. Cochrane, opposed the defendant's application to amend his answer, alleging that the defence was not made in good faith. Treadwell Cleveland of that firm makes affidavit that Reich has harassed and annoyed Mr. Cochrane for months. Reich, he says, took a lease of the hotel in February, 1888, and paid the rent in checks and notes down to February, 1891. The notes in the present action were given for the rent in March. April. May. June, and July, 1891. Since that time the rent has been collected down to six months ago by

were given for the rent in March. April. May. June, and July. 1881. Since that time the rent has been collected down to six months ago by various District Court proceedings.

Subsequently Rich hegan a suit in the Supreme Court against Mr. Cochrane, attacking the lease on the ground of alleged usury. Mr. Cleveland avers that Rich was not anxious to proceed with his suit, and kept putting it off on one subterfuge and another, at one time pleading sickness. Finally the case was brought to trial, and on Feb. 6 a judgment was given in layor of Mr. Cochrane.

Mr. Cleveland says he will produce several witnesses who will swear, as he is informed, that they would not believe Rich under oath. Counsel submitted also in opposition to Mr. Reich's application an afficavit by Mr. Cochrane on the subject of the counter claim. Mr. Cochrane says:

"It is absolutely false and untrue that I owe him (Rich's 12,470 on account of board and room rent. I never slept in his hotel more than fifty times, and then only at the carnest solicitation of kiech, to whom I had lent \$175,000 to build and furnish the hotel."

He states that he took a meal there occasionally, and when he offered to pay, Reich refused to accept the money, except on one occasion, when Cochrane paid him \$30. His two sons stayed at the hotel and licich rejused to be compensated, saving that there was no expense to him, as the rooms would otherwise have remained empty. Mr. Cochrane says he is responsible for any claim in any action Reich may bring, and adds that leich has occupied the hotel for the past six months without paying a single dollar for rent, although there is due \$40,000.

Justice Beach gave Ricch leave yesterday to serve his answer on condition that he do so by the 27th inst., try the case not later than March's, and furnish a bill of particujars of his counter claim to Cochrane.

When You are Avoiding One Train Always Look Out for a Second One.

Mrs. P. Griffin was struck by a locomotive on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad yesterday afternoon at Stapleton. She was cross ing the track when she saw a train coming, and stepped out of the way of it into the way and stepped out of the way of it into the way of another. Her right forearm was broken, her head cut, and it is feared she has internal injuries that will prove mortal. She was taken to the Smith Infirmary.

August Hirsch. 28 years old, was instantly killed by the west-bound Patchogue express on the Long Island Hailroad at Lindenhurst yesterday morning. He was a track walker, and had stepped off the east-bound track to avoid an approaching freight train when the express struck him.

The Du Bois Claim Against the Bridge li

The litig ation, which was begun in 1867 against the cities of New York and Brooklyn by John E. Du Bois for an alleged infringement of his patent on the calasons used in the ment of his patent on the calssons used in the construction of the foundation of the bridge, has been brought to an end. It was carried to the United States Supreme Court, but in 1883 an act was passed at Altany providing for the appointment of three referees to take testimony in the case, each side, stipulating to be bound by their decision. Ext ongressman 8. V. White, extludge Juster W. Gillert, and C. M. Claney, the referees, have duched against Mr. Du Bois's \$1,500,000 claim and in favor of the two cities and the bridge trustees.

A Launtle Threatens Trouble. Frederick Williams was before Judge Clement yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, for

committal to the Flatbush Insane Asylum as a lunatic. He was taken from the jail to the asylum in a straitjacket a couple of weeks ago, and he told Judge Clement that during his stay in the asylum be had been besten and kloked by the nursea. "I don't want to make any trouble," he said. "but if I am sent back I will. Turn me loose or send me back to jail." Judge Clement decided to send him back to the asylum.

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SPIRITED AWAY FROM POLAND. Josephine Kikola's Strange Story of Re

A week ago a Polish missionary found Jose phine Kikola, a Polish girl, wandering abou the streets with a baby in her arms. She told him a strange story, which, so far as it has been investigated, has proven true. The missionary took the young mother to the Barge Office. There the authorities authorized her removal to the Foundling Asylum, at Sixty eighth street, and she was placed in care of the Catholic Sisters of the institution until her

story can be fully investigated. The girl said that she was 19 years old, and that she had been spirited away from her home in Poland by agents of her father, who is a Jewish dairyman, because she had embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Herfather's name is Schimske Pfestermann. His farm is at Starrawiescz, about twenty miles from Warsaw. He is very well to do, she says. When Josephine was 17 years old she was converted to Catholicism by the parish priest. and fearing her father's anger she went to live in a convent for six months. Then she returned to Starrawiesez as companion to the

and fearing her father's anger she went to live in a convent for six months. Then she returned to Starrawiesez as companion to the Grafin Martha Kraschenska, who took a great interest in the friendless girl, and saw that she was properly educated.

While living at the castle of the Grafin she met Joseph Kikola, a young glazier of Starrawiesez, whomeshe married, with her ratroness's consent. Kikola was a Catholic, and the Grafin gave the bride a dot of 1,000 rubles. Still fearing the vengeance of her father if she went to live with her husband at Starrawiesez, she remained at the castle.

One day last summer, Josephine saya, while shopping in Starrawiesez for the Grafin, her father saw her. By his orders three men seized her in the store of a Jew friend of the dairyman. She was kept in the cellar all night. Her father came to see her in the morning, and by promises and threats tried to induce her to return to the Jewish religion.

When she refused he took her to Graef, a town on the Prussian border, to the home of her Erandfather. They renewed their persuasions, and, seeing that she was oburate, tried to poison her. Failing in this, she was dragged off to Hamburg, and, in charge of a man named Mortke Zelke, was placed on a steamship bound for America. Josephine doesn't know the exact date of her sailing nor the name of the steamship.

When they arrived here Zelke, she says, took her to 1:0 Division street to the rooms of Mirka Mint, who comes froms Graef. Thereafter a time, she met a Poish Christian, to whom she told her story. By the assistance of his friend sine excaped from Zelke, and went to live with a Mrs. Genescheffski, at 18:1 East Third street. For six weeks she waite for news of her husband, to whom she had written. Then she went to the Mothers' Home in East Eighty-sixth street, where her girl was born. After leaving the institution she met the Polish missionary, who took her to the Barge Office.

Josephine is a pretty young woman with a pleasant face and reflued manner. She cannot speak a "word of Eng

THE PIZZATTI TO BE SEIZED.

Her Crew Object to Being Made to Take Part in Central American Warfare. New ORLEANS, Feb. 25.-The litigation over the American steamer S. Pizzatti, property of S. Oteri of this port, and of which Henry Pizzatti is master, during the Honduras revolution last fall, will result in the seizure of the steamer

Pizzatti, after consultation with the heads of the regular Government, took on board men, arms and munitions of war for the army of Spanish Honduras, and took quite an active Spanish Honduras, and took quite an active part in suppressing the revolution, which ended with the death of its leader, Gen. Nulla. Not only did Pizzatti transport these Government troops, but he accepted a commission as General in the Honduras army, and in that capacity, although his vessel was of American register and flying American colors, bombarded several ports occupied by the reliefs and sank a steam hunch belonging to the Nulla faction. His crew entered a protest against his action, and on their return to New Orleans filed suits for damages, amounting in all to \$75,000, for the danger and frightto which they had been exposed.

Mrs. William Brown, in whose house at Newark Lizzie Hild died nine days ago after having undergone a criminal operation, has been identified by the police as Mrs. Melville R. Quimby, formerly of Elkhart, Ill., and more recently at Elizabeth. At the latter place she made the acquaintance of "Dr." Geiger, who s supposed to have performed the operationion Miss Hild, and for whom the police are searching. Mrs. Quimby's husband is a moulder employed by the Canda Manufacturing Company at Carteret, near Elizabeth. They took up quarters in Elizabeth early last year, and after frequent quarrels Mrs. Quimby left her husband and went to Newark.

It is said that she was followed there by Fletcher Parl, one of Quimby's shopmates, whom the latter accuses of allenating his wife's affections.

Charles losin, who is accused of getting the girling trouble, is still at large. Miss Hild, and for whom the police are search-

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REARY SUITS at extremely low prices. Just THINK OF A GOOD SUIT OF PIVE \$125 up, but for some reason or other they have been slow sellers, therefore this great reduction.

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M AND 40 WHOT LATE OF.

OUR CHANCE IN THE PACIFIC.

BENATOR MORGAN'S VIEW OF THE PROPER AMERICAN POLICY.

Let Us Not Take a Step Backward. He Says to His Friends Aboard the New York-He and Mr. Foster Go to Europe to Take Part in the Behring Sea Arbitration. The steamship New York started on her first voyage under the Stars and Stripes vesterday afternoon at 1:35 o'clock. A large crowd had

assembled about the pier of the new American

line by noon to witness her departure. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and his party, consisting of Mrs. Foster, N. F. Smith, Miss Cockrell, Miss Shields, and Miss Halford, came down from the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 12:30 o'clock, and all went abourd. William E. Curtis of Washington met them at the pier. As the New York swung out into the river Mrs. Foster leaned over the rail and waved a large American flag. The ex-Secre tary stood by her side and bowed to the shout-

ing crowd on the pier.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, who goes to Paris to represent the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration, was also a passenger on the New York. He went aboard at 12 o'clock. He went straight to his cabin, and when he walked into the library of the steamer fifteen or twenty minutes later he was sur personal friends from this and other States. committee consisting of Henry Hentz, Chairman: R. L. Edwards, James Swann, J. Henry Harper, Dr. John A. Uzeth, and Horace I. Hotehkias had sent out invitations to promi

nent men to be present.

After the applause and a general shaking of hands. Chairman Hentz stepped up to Senator

Morgan and said:
"Senator Morgan, we could not permit you to leave New York without paying our respects. We recognize your distinguished services in the United States Senate, and we believe tha this Government has secured its most able representative to be present at the Behring Sea arbitration. As business and financial men, we all believe in arbitration, and sincersy hope that on your return you will be able to report a satisfactory settlement of this ques

Sea arbitration. As business and financial mea, we all believe in arbitration, and sincorely hope that on your return you will be able to report a satisfactory settlement of this question."

Mr. Hentz read a letter from Dr. John Hall and telegrams from Presidents of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Western and Southern cities, all regretting their inability to be present and commending Senator Morgan for his course with reference to the Nicaragua Canal.

By this time the people about the decks of the New York began to get wind of what was going on in the fibrary, and there was a rush to hear what would be said. The room was already erowded with the invited guests, and the result was a jam. When Mr. Hentz closed. Senator Morgan said:

"This is a distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. I shall hope tee arn it. I understand that I am going abrond on a very delicate mission. In many of its essential characteristics this is a new question, and it would be impossible for me at this moment to enter fully into the consideration of it.

"Ilederence has been made here to the Pacific Ocean. At this time there are confronting us three propositions concerning the Pacific Ocean. At this time there are confronting us three propositions concerning the Pacific Ocean. At this time there are confronting us three propositions concerning the Pacific Ocean. At this time here are confronting us three propositions concerning the Pacific Ocean. The Behring Sea arbitration, which may be said to involve the entire North Pacific; the Nicaragua Canal project, with which I have the happiness to be identified, because I know a good thing when see it, and, lastly, the Hewalian proposition. These three together must impress all thinking men with the conviction that, with the exception of the time of the levil war, there has never been a moment in the history of our Government when so much wisdom, courage, manhood, interpidity, foresight, and determined American pluck were necessary as right as this time in the determination

by the United States Government for violation of the laws of neutral nations.

The Pizzatti shippedla crew of American seamen on July 8, 1892, and according to the articles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the carticles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the carticles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the carticles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the present the carticles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the present the cargo of the carticles was to go to Honduras for a cargo of the present the cargo of the cargo o Only a short time ago she raised her flag over one of these islands, and at the present moment the Hawailan and our own Government are protesting against that occupation. When she gets limity established there and completes the chain around us, including Yancouyer, Victoria, and Hawaii, to Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Australia, let me ask you if we will not see repeated in the Pacific that miserable, despicable folly which was perpetrated in the Atlantic when we had gained the light, and there was nothing to do but to put the islands of the Atlantic in the bill of sale—the treaty—which we so signally falled to do?

"Just at the time when the two great questions—the Nicaragua Canal and the Behring Sea arbitration—are pending, Hawaii, like a ripe pear, drops into our lap. Shall we not then exercise at this time in the settlement of these great questions that spirit of Ameri-

then exercise at this time in the settlement of these great questions that spirit of American manhood and pinck so splendidly developed when we were fighting each other, with a million men in the field? Now we shall see the outcome of the power and spirit of a great people on a great occasion. Let us move to the front."

the front."

Among those present besides the committee to see Senator Morgan off were: Murat Halstead, Judge Dafy, Hiram Hitchcock, H. F. Alexander, John H. Inman, and Major Henry R. Shorter, Railroad Commissioner of Alabama. Senator Foster and his party go direct to Parls. Senator Morgan will go to Nice, and will stay there until March 23, when he will go to Parls to take hart in the arbitration. His wife and two daughters are now in Nice.

OPPOSITION TO THE AWARD. The Long Island Water Supply Company Won't Sell for \$570,000

The motion to confirm the report of the Comnission which appraised the value of the frauchise and plant of the Long Island Water Sunply Company at \$570,000 came up yesterday before Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Lawyer McDonald, who was asso-Brooklyn. Lawyer McDonaid, who was associated with ex-Judge Reynolds for the city, said that a new feature had been introduced in the case by the collateral applications of the company's attorneys to have the report set aside on the g-ound that Edward Rowe, the chairman of the Commission, was disqualified to act as such, being a member of the Board of Education. Mr. McDonaid said that Mr. Rowe's connection with the Board of Education did not disqualify him from acting on the Commission, but even if it did it could be shown through the affidavit of a certain person that the defendants had a knowledge of the fact and waived their objections. Mr. De Witt contended that this feature did not form a part of the main argument. Judge Pratt adjourned the motion until Friday.

No More Quarrelling Over the Child.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 25.-Samuel Hodgdor nd his wife have been married six years and had one child. After the baby was born they separated. Then they lived together again. but disagreed over the manner in which the child should be corrected, whether by moral suasion or a slipper. The Court was asked to-day to grant to Mrs. Hodgdon separate main-tenance for the child, but it was decided against her. The decision was made about 2 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the child was dead.

Axworthy's Bondsmen Pay \$300,000. CLEVELAND. Feb. 25 .- The bondsmen for Thomas Axworthy have, after four years of litigation and consultation, agreed upon the exact sums they own the city, and have de-cided to pay this money into the treasury and stop the accumulation of courts' costs and at-torneys' fees. The amount involved is about \$300.000, embezded by ex-City Treasurer Ax-worthy four years ago.





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NEW YORK, M. B.

MRS. WADSWORTH SUES MR. PEPPERDAY She Accuses Him of Getting Possession of

Her Property by Fraud. NEWBURGE, Feb. 25.-A motion was made before Judge Charles F. Brown this morning to have a receiver appointed and an injunction granted restraining disposal of property pending trial in a suit instituted by Emma Duke Wadsworth against Joseph Pepperday and wife. Mrs. Wadsworth is about 32 years old. and three years ago was divorced from her husband at Detroit, Mich., where they then lived. Pepperday, who is her brother-in-law. is about 40 years of age, and is prominent in New Rochelle, Westchester county, where he

New Rochelle, Westehester county, where he holds an office, belongs to the local yacht club, moves in seciety, and rides behind a driver whose livery is of the same shade of color as the carriage trimmings.

Mrs. Watsworth alleges that three years ago, after she had obtained a divorce, she became powersor of a fine residence in Detroit valued at \$30,000, had other real estate worth \$8,000, and \$6,500 in the bank. In February, 1891, Pepperday told her that she was in danger of losing all through litigations that were about to be instituted against her, but, all could be saved if she would follow his advice, which was to assign to his care as trustee all she possessed.

about to be instituted against her, but all could be saved if she would follow his advice, which was to assign to his care as trustee all she possessed.

He agreed, she says, that if this was done to invest the proceeds in bonds and mortgages and pay her SK3 per month, the remainder to be invested. Thinking that, owing to relationship, he was acting honorably, Mrs. Wadsworth says she did as requested. For a time the SK3 was paid. Then she heard somethings that set her thinking, and she consulted counsel. Investigation satisfied her that Pepperday had soid the real estate and made reckless investination satisfied her that Pepperday had soid the real estate and made reckless investments, causing a great loss, whereas ahe supposed that the proceeds were invested in bends and mortgages.

Suit was begun by Gardner & Lineban of New York in behalf of Mrs. Wadsworth against Pepperday, an injunction restraining him from further disposal of property was obtained, and this was followed by an order of arrest, with ball at \$2.500. The arrest was made at night and before morning the prisoner was again a free man, the bonds having been furnished. An attempt to sottle proved unavailing, and the motion for a receiver and to continue the injunction pending frial was made this morning. Judge Brown would not grant a receiver but continued the injunction, with the understanding that defendant must be prepared for trial at five days' notice, in default of which the motion for a receiver could be renewed.

Pepperday in his answer says that he did take the property from Mrs. Wadsworth to assist her, but did not invest the money in mortgages. He denies that he came into possession of the property firough any fraudulent or deceitful representation. He also denies the allegation made that he is an irresponsible person, and claims to be amply able to care for everything that has come into his possession.

SHE ROBBED A WAR VETERAN.

Sald She Was a Soldler's Widow, and Made Herself Useful in the House PLIZABETH Fab 25 - Some weeks ago a we man called at the residence in Bahway avenue, in Linden township, of Clement Schwartz an old soldier, and told him she was destitute. She gave him a letter which recommended her as the widow of a veteran of the war and worthy of aid. Schwartz is 73 years old, and gets a pension of \$12 a month. His only companapension of \$12 a month. His only companion is his wife, aged 65, who is blind and lame. He took a fancy to the widow, and invited her to call again after entertaining her in a hospitable manner. Yesterday she made another visit, and offered to do some idending for the aged couple, and Schwartz gladly accepted her services. She sent him to lioselle, over a mile distant to get some spools of thread, and when he got back he found the woman had disaptenced, taking with her all his savings. Siest, which was kept in a pocketbook in his trunk. The lid of the trunk was smashed.

The thief had ransacked the entire house in his absence. She took the letter of recommendation she gave him on her first visit. He implored the chief of Folice here to help him recover his money. The only one clue to work on was that the thief had said she knew a woman named Annie Wright, who lived in liabway. The latter was found to be finishing a 190-day term for vagrancy in the Essex county sail. She was brought to this cirr this evening, but she denied any acquaintance with the thief.

TOOK OFF THE CREW. A Steamship Which Tried in Vain 10 Tow o

Nonrolk, Feb. 25.-The British steamship Treienna, Capt. Glasson, while off Cape Hatteras fell in with the schooner Caleb S. Ridgeway, waterlogged and disabled. She is a three-master, but two of her masts were gone. The main rigging on one side was gone and

The main rigging on one side was gone and her rudder was disabled. The crew of eight men had been without food or water for several days. Their necessity was relieved and the Trejenna attempted to low her to port. They were then between Capes Hatteras and Lookout.

The schooner was taken in tow on Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock. The wind was very heavy and dead alread. At 11 o'clock the cable parted. The vessel was again taken in tow, but at 10 o'clock that night, the sea being very rough and the wind heavy, the cable again parted. The Trejenna lay by ustil morning, when the crew were taken on the steamer and brought to this port, the schooner being abandoned. The lidgeway was loaded with lumber from Sayannah for Philadelphia.

Newark's Gas Companies Combine.

Newark's two gas companies have consolidated, and will hereafter be controlled by one Board of Directors. The Citizens' Company and the Newark Gaslight Company have for years divided territory and held consultations about public contracts, but not until yester-day did it become known that a consolidation had been effected.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS me to scratch for ten months, and was

cured by a few days' use of M. H. Wol.FF. Upper Mariboro, Md.

SWIFT'S PECIFIC

I was cured some years ago of White fiwelling in my leg by using SSS and have had no symptoms of re SSS turn of the discase. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but B. B. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIREPATRICK, Johnson Chy. Ton Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases melled from